

CONFIDENTIAL.

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SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,
CENTRAL PROVINCES, AND RAJPUTANA,
Received up to 22nd October 1891.

POLITICAL AND NATIVE STATES.

A correspondent who subscribes himself "A Musalmán"

Circulation,
450 copies.

Relations existing among
the Governments of Eng-
land, Russia, Turkey and
Afghanistan, and the people
of India.

in the supplement of the *Oudh Punch*
(Lucknow), of the 1st October, received
on the 21st idem, while commenting
upon the relations existing among the

Governments of England, Russia, Turkey and Afghanistan,
remarks that it is folly to be duped with the courtesies of
one's enemy; and stating that the *Pioneer* says that the
number of gunners is to be increased in the batteries of Aden
and the coast batteries of India; and observes that it is all
very well that *external* preparations should be made on the
grandest and most complete scale possible, but that some
internal arrangement is also absolutely necessary. Is it
hearts that are within the breasts (of the subject people) or
suppurated boils? (Their) hands are without control, and
they have neither hair on the head nor skin on the body.
The subjects of Russia (*sic*) are dissatisfied with (their) Gov-
ernment. Dearth and famine are present every day. But the
authorities continue to enjoy their fill, and nobody cares for
the starving people. A great portion of the money allotted to
relief measures is expended on dances held and dinners given
in honour of the officers who go out to inspect the condition of
the people, or rather to seek pleasure and amusement. The

report these officers send in is to the effect that the people are accustomed to starve and it is useless to be anxious on their account. (Such being the case), if it is not folly to expect loyalty from the people, what else is it?

Circulation,
360 copies.

The *Rafi-ul-Akhdar* (Benares), of the 19th October, referring to the alleged insult offered by the Russian officers to the British officers on the Pamirs, observes that it has created a deep sensation both in England and this country. Natives always view the rumours of the Russian advance with terror, as they have lost all their martial instincts. If they possessed arms and knew how to use them, they would gladly sacrifice their lives on behalf of Government. But it is to be regretted that Government entertains doubts regarding their loyalty, and is not inclined to allow them to bear arms.

Circulation,
160 copies.

The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 16th October, says that Englishmen's alleged love of peace. it has been alleged that Englishmen are great lovers of peace, and that the impending war in Europe is being deferred through their efforts. There may be some truth in the above statement, but in this country one frontier tribe or another is attacked and severely dealt with by the British troops during the winter every year. It is believed that this cold weather an expedition will be sent to the hills beyond Assam.

Circulation,
285 copies.

The *Mihri-i-Nimroz* (Bijnor), of the 14th October, publishes an article communicated by a correspondent whose *nom de plume* is the Zár, a native of Budaun. He observes that at first Lord Cross declared that his lordship had received no notice of Mr. Quinton's intention to arrest the heir-apparent of Manipur. Lately it has been alleged by his lordship that His Excellency the Viceroy, too, was unaware of any such design. Evidently the object is to eventually throw the whole blame for the Manipur imbroglio on Mr. Quinton. If he was really at fault, why have extra pensions been granted to his wife and mother? If a subordinate officer can enter a feudatory state with a contingent of troops, with the object of arresting the heir-apparent without the knowledge and permission of the

Viceroy and the Secretary of State, the subordinate officers should be considered the real rulers of India. They are quite irresponsible, to all practical intents and purposes; and when an explanation is demanded from any of them, others are ready to assist them. The higher authorities, being in favour of a repressive policy, allow officials to do what they please and turn a deaf ear to the complaints of the natives. Mr. Maltby, a Madras Civilian, murdered two natives, but was allowed to escape scot-free. A pension has at last been also granted to Mr. Crawford. Hence the Anglo-Indian officials, depending on the aid of the whole of Anglo-Indian community and Government, exercise a perfect despotism. Woe be to the country where the officials are irresponsible and the people have to obey their orders, even if unjust, without demur! It would be well if the inhabitants of such an unfortunate country perished once for all. May God grant patience and forbearance to the natives and induce Government to introduce constitutional rule and promote the welfare of both the officials and the people.

The *Akhbār-i-Alam* (Meerut), of the 13th October, advertising to the Viceroy's present visit to Kashmir, and the Mahārāja. Kashmir, says that in consideration of the present situation on the Pamirs it would be highly expedient and politic to restore the Mahārāja of Kashmir to administrative power. Some tribes may be dissatisfied at the dethronement of His Highness, and it would be well to restore him to power and thereby leave no tribe or clan dissatisfied with the Government at such a juncture. All the native rulers are loyal to the British Government from the bottom of their hearts, and the Mahārāja of Kashmir is among them. The *Akhbār* therefore hopes that His Excellency the Viceroy, availing himself of the present opportunity, will see fit to place the Mahārāja again on the gaddi, and thus convince the people of his high statesmanship and sense of justice.

Circulation,
65 copies.

The *Hāmid-ul-Akhbār* (Moradabad), of 19th October, referring to the Russian advance to the Pamirs, says that it would be well if the Mahārāja of Kashmir were now restored to power. He would then, in order to prove his loyalty,

Circulation,
91 copies.

be ready to take active steps on the frontier on his own responsibility. But this could only be possible if the Government had confidence in the loyalty of the Native Chiefs.

ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 20th October, says that in the time of native rulers, who afforded all sorts of advantages to cultivators, agriculture was considered the best occupation. According to an old native proverb agriculture is superior to trade, trade is better than service, and begging is the worst means of earning a livelihood. But the revenue system introduced by the British Government has made cultivation the least remunerative industry, and the condition of the agricultural classes has become simply deplorable. The *Gazette of India*, dated the 19th September last, contains a very useful statement showing the average monthly incomes of ordinary cultivators, *syces*, or grasscutters, and artisans, such as masons, blacksmiths and carpenters, in the different provinces. Only in Bengal, where the settlement is permanent, the cultivators appear to be better off than *syces*, but in other places even the *syces* enjoy larger incomes than they. In Benares and Partábgarh in these provinces the average income of a cultivator does not exceed Rs. 3 or 4 a month, while the usual rate of pay for a *syce* is Rs. 4 or 5. The abject poverty to which the agricultural classes, which supply more revenues to Government than other classes of people, have been reduced, is a dark stain on British rule.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 20th October, says that it is rumoured that, on the retirement of Sir Frederick Roberts in November next year, His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught will be appointed Commander-in-Chief of India. It will be a happy day for this country if his Royal Highness be appointed to the post, inasmuch as he is in favour of the introduction of military education among the natives. When he was Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, he strongly recommended the establishment of a Military College in this country.

The Oudh Punch (Lucknow), of the 1st October, received
Famine and cholera in Madras. on the 21st idem, represents famine
and cholera as two demons attacking
the people in Madras, who are frightened and quietly sit on
the ground with their eyes covered with their hands, while the
head of the Government is lying at his ease on the hills.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The Rahbar (Moradabad), of the 16th October, says that
Famine Code. it is believed that the Government of
India desires to frame a Famine Code
which will tend to check the export of grain to some extent.
It is a matter of satisfaction that at last the Government has
been convinced of the necessity for imposing restrictions on
the grain trade. Better late than never.

Circulation,
160 copies.

The Nizam-ul-Mulk (Moradabad), of the 16th October,
Protection of landholders from ruin. referring to the reports submitted by
the Governments of Bengal and Bom-
bay to the Government of India, regarding the speedy transfer
of lands from old landholders to money-lenders, and the growth
of discontent among the landholders thus reduced to poverty,
observes that the Government of India has appointed a Com-
mission to inquire into the matter. The subject should have
been taken into consideration long ago. It is, however, a matter
of doubt if Government will be able to devise and adopt any
effective measures for the protection of landowners from ruin.
The chief causes of their ruin are their own extravagance, the
high rates of interest they have to pay to money-lenders, the
heavy cost of litigation and the severe assessment of land
revenue. Government can hardly offer them any aid as far as
the last two causes are concerned. As regards the other causes,
no landholder should be allowed to take a loan or sell his lands
without the permission of the Collector, and a moderate rate of
interest should be fixed by Government. Compound interest
should be forbidden, and in no case should a Civil Court decree
any amount on account of interest exceeding the principal.
It would be well if hereditary estates were not sold in exec-
ution of Civil Court decrees.

Circulation,
100 copies.

The Nasim-i-Agra, of the 15th October, says that since
Income tax. the establishment of British rule in
this country the anarchy and disorder

Circulation,
425 copies.

which prevailed in the time of native rulers have been put a stop to and the people have enjoyed perfect security of life and property. But there has been a large increase in their burdens. Setting aside the heavy revenue assessments, which have been increased at every revision of settlement, a number of other taxes are levied. The income tax assessments are revised every year, and the revision affords patwáris, kanúngos, naib tahsildárs, and tahsildárs a favourable opportunity for fleecing the people. Those among them who have clean hands make over-assessments to ingratiate themselves with their superior officers. Nothing could be a better proof of the severity with which the assessments are made than the circumstance that there is a greater or less increase every year in the revenue derived from the income tax in each district. The income tax was introduced on account of the Burma war. But as Burma has been occupied and British rule has been established on a firm basis, there is no necessity for the retention of the tax. If the state of the Government treasury does not admit of a total abolition of the tax at once, at least the rate should be lowered and better arrangements made for making the assessments.

Circulation,
150 copies.

A correspondent of the *Jubilee Paper* (Lucknow), of the 16th October, in commenting upon the irregularities and high-handed practices of the police, says that it is very strange that the Government should have invested such an ignorant class of men as the police with magisterial powers, which highly educated Magistrates and Judges exercise only after a careful consideration of the evidence and of law, which is at times found difficult even for them to interpret. It is surely a mistake on the part of the Government that a police constable on Rs. 5 per month should be empowered to charge anybody he pleases with an offence, put him in custody, and then, shackling him, send him up for trial and thus ruin the honour and reputation of any man, however rich and great, in a moment. Even a High Court Judge does not possess such summary powers ! He can punish a man only after a full enquiry in open court. The police force was constituted for the protection of the life, property

an honour, &c., of the people. But actual experience shows that the police are themselves very often the cause of the destruction of the peace and comfort of the people. When cases of theft and robbery diminish, the police begin to connive at and cease to exercise a check on them.

Circulation,
150 copies.

The Jubilee Paper (Lucknow), of the 16th October, observes that although Rai Narain Das, Bahádur, Judge, Small Cause Court, Lucknow, decides cases in good faith, he, owing to press of work, cares little for the discussion of law points, and shows himself rather anxious to dispose of cases in a summary way. But he ought to understand that law is made to help the dispensation of justice, and if the legal points raised by the parties concerned are not heard, and the case is disposed of summarily, it is contrary to the principles of justice. He should, therefore, whenever important legal points are involved in any case, give opportunity to parties to discuss them. He should, in short, follow the good example of Mr. W. Young, Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, who hears everything that a party has to urge and gives him full opportunity to do so.

Circulation,
425 copies.

The Nasim-i-Agra, of the 15th October, on the authority of its Jhānsi correspondent, refers to the case of the head constable in charge of the Baragaon police station, who has been arrested under suspicion of having been implicated in a dakaiti at Johri village, and in whose house two thousand rupees worth of ornaments have been found on a search being made. It is believed that when he was a constable at the Ambabagh police station he committed a dakaiti in that village with the aid of some robbers living in the Datia State. He had a portion of the plundered property secretly thrown into the houses of some men in Datia, and subsequently arrested them, and in recognition of his services he was made a head constable. But at last he has been found out and is now awaiting his trial. Such men are a disgrace to the police force, which has been appointed to guard the lives and property of the people.

The Devandgri Gazette (Meerut), for September, received Urdu and the High Court Vakils' examination, on the 17th October, adverting to the orders issued by the Allahabad

Circulation,
200 copies.

High Court, to the effect that a portion of the vakils' examination will be held in Urdu in future, observes that the orders are open to several objections. A knowledge of Urdu is not indispensably necessary for vakils. However, if the High Court thinks that vakils should know Urdu, an acquaintance with that language should also be insisted on in the case of Barristers-at-law. Again, if it is necessary that the High Court Vakils should know Urdu, it is equally necessary that they should know Hindi, which is the court language in Garhwál, Behar and the Central Provinces; and bonds and other documents written in Hindi are often filed in courts even in those places where Urdu is the court language. Hence either vakils need not be examined in Urdu, or Barristers as well as vakils should be examined both in Urdu and Hindi. The advocates for the use of Hindi had better submit a memorial to the High Court on the subject.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 15th October, regrets to notice that the use of intoxicating liquors has been spreading very rapidly under British rule in this country. Formerly, many classes of the community avoided the very touch of such liquors, but the times are now quite changed. In Bombay the sale of country and European liquors rose from 2,101,552 gallons and 226,226 gallons in 1881-82 to 2,742,834 gallons and 339,896 gallons, respectively, in 1885-86. Thus there was an increase of 754,952 gallons in the sale of both kinds of intoxicating drinks in five years in Bombay, and hence an idea of the growing magnitude of the evil throughout the country may be easily formed. There are many men among the lower castes who starve themselves in order to get liquor. It is high time that steps should be taken to check the vice and save the people from ruin. In America, 375 railway companies have warned their servants against the use of liquor, under the penalty of immediate dismissal. The railway companies and managers of factories in this country should follow suit and co-operate with Government in discouraging the spread of drunkenness. The German parliament has under consideration an excellent scheme which will greatly reduce the evil in that country. The Government of India, too, should be up and doing.

The *Kárnámah* (Lucknow), of the 17th October, states that

Circulation,
250 copies.

Anti-opium meeting and
the abolition of *chandu*
houses at Lucknow.

at the anti-opium meeting held at
Kaisarbagh on the 5th idem, the Rever-
end Mr. Dyer and the Reverend Mr.

Gladwin delivered very eloquent and enthusiastic speeches,
pointing out the injurious effects of the use of opium. All the
chandu houses at Lucknow have been closed from the 2nd
October by order of Government, and there was quite a sensa-
tion among the *chandu* smokers for a day or two in conse-
quence. The sale of opium, too, had better be stopped
gradually.

The *Bhārat Jivān* (Benares), of the 19th October, gives

Circulation,
1,500 copies.

Need for checking the
spread of drunkenness.

the substance of the principal provi-
sions of the Bill introduced into the

German parliament to check the use of spirituous liquor in
Germany, and observes that it would be well if the Govern-
ment of India could adopt similar measures. At least the
Government should forbid the sale of intoxicating liquors on
credit and to young boys. It would be entitled to the grati-
tude of all India if it checked drunkenness, which is rapidly
increasing among the higher classes.

The same paper says that Gardener, a European soldier,

who had killed his cook, was fined only

Infliction of a fine of
Rs. 100 on a European
soldier accused of killing
his cook.

Rs. 100, while one Abdul Rahman at
Bombay was sentenced to eight years'
rigorous imprisonment for cutting off

his wife's nose on account of her infidelity. This is justice
indeed !

The *Cawnpore Gazette*, of the 15th October, says that a

Circulation,
400 copies.

Infliction of a fine of
Rs. 50 on a European who
caused the death of a na-
tive in Madras.

European who killed a native in Mad-
ras has been let off with a fine of
Rs. 50. This is justice indeed !

The *Almora Akhbār*, of the 19th October, says that almost

Circulation,
105 copies.

Alleged killing of natives
by Europeans.

every fortnight one or two natives are
killed by John Bull in one place or

another. Every man is mortal and must die sooner or later. In
that case, those natives who lose their lives in affording any
relief to the itching hands and feet of heaven-born Europeans
should congratulate themselves on their good luck. The fact is

that Europeans readily abuse and lay violent hands on natives, as they consider the latter a subject people and are sure of being released by European magistrates and judges. It is true that Her Majesty looks upon her European and native subjects with an eye of equality, but it is a far cry from this country to England, and consequently the magistrates and judges are able to dispense justice as they please. Under these circumstances, a native to whom any injury has been done by a European, need not take the trouble of instituting a criminal prosecution against the offender, because the court is sure to let him off with a nominal fine, as if the man injured by him were but an inferior animal. Natives should quietly endure all ill-treatment, bearing in mind that might is right.

Circulation,
105 copies.

The *Almora Akhbar*, of the 19th October, referring to the dispute between the Christian missionaries and Hindus at Almora, owing to the conversion of a Hindu boy, gives the substance of the address made by the vakil for the ten accused Hindus before the District Magistrate, and observes that it was generally expected that all the accused would be acquitted. But only four men were acquitted, and of the others two were fined Rs. 30 each, two sentenced to one month's imprisonment and two to 15 days' imprisonment. The six men who were punished were also ordered to execute bonds to keep the peace for one year. It is to be regretted that the magistrate did not pass appealable sentences.

Circulation,
150 copies.

The *Jám-i-Jamshed* (Moradabad), of the 1st October, received on the 19th idem, referring to the revival in newspapers of the question of taxation of marriages, says that if a tax were imposed on marriages it would be disagreeable neither to the Hindus nor to the Musulmans. Both the communities expend large sums of money on marriages, and they will not feel it hard if they are required to pay something to the Government also on such happy occasions. The Pargana Kazis can easily be asked to realize the tax from Musulmans and pay it into the Government treasury. They may also be required to keep registers of the marriages they solemnize. Similarly Bráh-

mans may be appointed to keep marriage registers for Hindus and collect the tax from them. These Bráhmans might be placed in subordination to Kazis, and both the Kazis and Bráhmans should be given a staff sufficient to carry out the work required of them. The marriage registers thus kept would be of very great service in suits relating to divorces, jointures, &c.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

A Delhi correspondent of the *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 17th October, says that annual wrestling matches at Delhi have been held at Delhi for some years past by two Hindu and two Muhammadan citizens, wrestlers from different parts of the country being invited to take part and the victors being awarded prizes. But it is to be regretted that quarrels generally occur on such occasions. Two years ago, the son of a respectable man was greatly ill-treated by the police. This year, the matches lasted two weeks, and but for the forbearance of a respectable Muhammadan, a retired Extra Assistant Commissioner, a serious affray would have taken place. In a match between a Delhi and a Panjábí wrestler, the former was defeated, but he denied his defeat. The retired Extra Assistant Commissioner, who sat close by, gave his verdict against him. On this, the wrestler became insolent and challenged that gentleman to a match. The latter took up his driving whip to strike him, but the wrestler was forcibly removed by the City Inspector of Police from the arena and a fight was prevented. However, the wrestler continued to abuse the gentleman in very foul language for some time. The police ought to have arrested him on the charge of an attempt to break the public peace. The gentleman deserves to be highly praised for his forbearance. The Panjáb Government had better prohibit these wrestling matches, otherwise they are sure to lead to a serious outbreak.

Circulation,
150 copies.

The *Jám-i-Jamshéd* (Moradabad), of the 11th October, complains that one Ibad-ullah, a resident of Moradabad, has published a notice for the sale of medicines written in obscene language. Why has he

Circulation,
540 copies.

Publication by Ibad-ullah of an alleged obscene notice regarding the sale of medicines at Moradabad.

not been prosecuted under the Penal Code by the district authorities who were so ready to prosecute the local newspapers for the same offence ?

A copy of an advertisement regarding the sale of medicine for the sale of cines and other things, issued by an aphrodisiac. R. L. Varman, Muttra, and printed at the *Shámkâshi* Press, has been received with the *Sarâswatî Prakâsh* (Benares), of the 17th October. In the advertisement there is a notice about an aphrodisiac, which is written in rather obscene language.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Prayâg Samâchâr* (Allahabad), of the 15th October, complains that on the last *Dasahra* night the streets and lanes of the Allahabad city were not lighted by the Municipal officials, and that consequently the citizens, on their return home from the Ramlîla illuminations, held in the principal street at midnight, had to grope their way in the dark, to their great inconvenience, as the moon set at 1 A. M. Many men got into the mire at standposts and spoilt their shoes and clothes. Similarly, during the bright fortnight of every month, street lights are discontinued on and from the 10th day, which is evidently too early, and affords thieves a favourable opportunity for committing thefts.

The same paper states that an idea of the boldness of thieves at Allahabad may be gathered from the circumstance that, on the 6th October, a theft was committed even at the house of Mr. Thomson, District Magistrate, at night. A box containing a number of valuable documents was stolen, but it was found lying in a field after two or three days. The theft shows how daring the robbers are, and it is to be hoped that vigorous measures will now be adopted to check the evil. It would seem that in the Allahabad district some landholders conspire with thieves and get their own tenants robbed ; a complaint to that effect has been made to the Magistrate by the peasantry of Soran. The matter should be thoroughly inquired into, and an example made of the offenders.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	Agra Akhbar	Agra.	Urdu	Weekly	Tajammul Hussain	Oct. 14th	1891.	262 copies.
2	Akhbar-i-Azam	Meerut	"	"	Muqarrab Hussain	" 13th	"	65 "
3	Alam-i-Taswir	Cawnpore	Urdu-English.	Bi-weekly	Bahmat-ul-lah	" 13th & 17th.	" 18th & 20th.	300 "
4	Aligarh Institute Gazette.	Aligarh	"	"	Akbar-ul-lah	"	"	469 copies (including 282 copies taken by Govt.)
5	Almore Akhbar	Almore	Hindi	Weekly	Sada Nand	19th	22nd	105 copies.
6	Anjuman-i-Hind	Lucknow	Urdu	"	Kishan Lal	" 17th	"	129 "
7	Lala	"	"	"	Ashraf Ali	" 16th	" 17th	235 "
8	Bharat Jyoti	Benares	"	"	Ram Krishan, Varná	" 19th	" 21st	1,500 "
9	Bharat Niman	"	"	"	Ditto	" 16th	" 19th	400 copies.
10	Cawnpore Gazette	Cawnpore	Gurkha	Weekly	Harnam Singh	" 15th	" 20th	450 "
11	Daksh-i-Hind	"	Urdu	"	Muhammed Hussain,	" 19th	" 21st	50 "
12	Daksh-i-Hind	"	"	"	Amin-ul-din	" 20th	" 22nd	200 "
13	Dewan-i-Hind	Agra	"	Tri-monthly.	Gauri Datt	For Sep.	" 17th	500 "
14	Dewan-i-Hind	Meerut	Hindi	Monthly	Nizam Ahmad	Oct. 16th	" 19th	91 "
15	Dewan-i-Hind	Gorakhpur	Urdu	Weekly	Ilahi Baksh	" 19th	" 21st	500 "
16	Hamid-ul-Akbar	Meerut	"	Tri-monthly.	Gur Datt Subla	" 15th to 21st.	" 16th to 22nd.	100 "
17	Hindustan	Kalkankar	Hindi	Daily	Mahavir Prasad	" 10th	" 17th	150 "
18	Jagur Gazette	Jalpur	Hindi-Urdu.	Bi-weekly	Jamshed Ali	" 11th	"	"
19	Jam-i-Jamshed	Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	"	"	"	"

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
19	<i>Jubilee Paper</i>	Lucknow	Urdu	Weekly	Yaqúb Khán	1891. Oct. 16th	1891.	150 copies.
20	<i>Kanauj Punch</i>	Kanauj	"	Bi-monthly	Bhaggu Khán	" 15th	Oct. 22nd	275 "
21	<i>Kāndmah</i>	Lucknow	"	Weekly	Muhammad Yaqúb,	" 17th	" 21st	250 "
22	<i>Káshí Patriká</i>	Benares	Hindi-Urdu,	"	Lakshmi Shankar, Misra, M.A.	" 16th	" 19th	500 copies (including 343 copies taken by Govt.)
23	<i>Khattí Hikkáí</i>	Agra	Urdu	Monthly	Dina Náth	For Oct.	" 22nd	475 copies.
24	<i>Khurid-i-Afáq</i>	Pilibhit	"	Weekly	Mazhar Ahsan Khán,	Sep. 30th	" "	200 "
25	<i>Malla-i-Nér</i>	Cawnpore	"	"	Gauri Shankar	Oct. 17th	" 20th	50 "
26	<i>Mauj-i-Narbuddá</i>	Hoshangabad,	"	"	Abdul Karim	" 1st	" 22nd	220 "
27	<i>Mih-r-i-Nimroz</i>	Bijnor	"	"	Karim-ul-Jah	" 14th	" 18th	385 "
28	<i>Najm-ul-Hind</i>	Jaunpur	"	"	Muhammad Muhsin,	" 19th	" 21st	80 "
29	<i>Nasim-i-Agra</i>	Agra	"	"	Jamna Dás Biswas	" 15th	" 17th	425 "
30	<i>Nasir-i-Hind</i>	"	"	"	Muhammad Ali	" 16th	" 19th	40 "
31	<i>Nisám-ul-Mulk</i>	Moradabad	"	"	Fahim-ul-din	" "	" 21st	100 "
32	<i>Nyáyo Sudhā</i>	Harda	Maráthi-Eng- lish.	"	Wásudera Bháskar,	" 14th	" 17th	450 "
33	<i>Qadh Akhbar</i>	Lucknow	Urdu	Daily	Sheo Prasád	" 16th to 22nd,	" 16th to 22nd,	540 copies (including 90 copies taken by Govt.)

